

APPENDIX B
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**GEORGIA-PACIFIC CALIFORNIA WOOD PRODUCTS
MANUFACTURING FACILITY
90 WEST REDWOOD AVENUE
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA
AME PROJECT NO. 16017.01**

March 21, 2005

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APPENDIX B SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CALIFORNIA WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING FACILITY 90 WEST REDWOOD AVENUE FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA AME PROJECT NO. 16017.01

March 21, 2005

1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) authorized the preparation of this Site Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the former Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility located at 90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California (site). The site is currently owned by G-P. The facility ceased operations in August 2002.

This HASP summarizes health and safety hazard information for activities to be conducted by Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc. (AME) at the site. The elements and requirements of this HASP must be followed by all AME and subcontract personnel and visitors.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Planned work activities at the site include the following:

- Removal of foundations and if necessary, additional investigation and interim remedial measures at the following areas:
 - Compressor House (Building #11)
 - Former Sawmill #1 (Building #12)
 - Powerhouse and associated buildings (Building #13)
 - Fuel Barn (Building#14)
 - Chipper Building (Building #15)
 - Water Treatment Plant (Building #16)
 - Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building (Building #17)

- Sewage Pumping Station
 - Dewatering Slabs
 - Water Supply Switch Building
 - Former Mobile Equipment Shop and associated subsurface structures north of Building #24
- Removal of debris from Glass Beaches #1 through #3.
 - Removal of geophysical anomalies identified in the September 3, 2004 report titled Geophysical Investigation of Parcels 3 and 10 of the Former Georgia Pacific Sawmill site in Fort Bragg, California prepared by 3Dgeophysics.

The site activities to be conducted during the project are briefly described below.

- Utility Clearance. A utility clearance subcontractor will be used to geophysically assess the presence of subsurface utilities in the areas to be sampled.
- Foundation Removal. A backhoe-mounted hydraulic ram will be used to break the concrete building foundations for offsite disposal and to expose the soil for sampling at each area of interest.
- Soil Sampling. Shallow soil samples will be collected with either a manual drive sampler, hand auger, or Geoprobe-type rig, or directly from the backhoe bucket.
- Boring Abandonment. After sampling, the borings will be backfilled with neat cement in accordance with Mendocino County Environmental Health Department and North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements.
- Ground Water Grab and Well Sampling. Ground water will be sampled from the soil borings (grab samples) and ground water monitoring wells.
- Concrete Foundation Sampling. Concrete samples may be collected for disposal characterization during building foundation removal.
- Additional Investigation, Interim Remedial Measures, and Removal of Geophysical Anomalies. Soil and debris excavation will be conducted as appropriate.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The hazards associated with the activities described in Section 2.0 have been separated into two groups: chemical and physical. The characteristics of these hazards as they relate to field investigation activities are discussed below.

3.1 Chemical Hazards

Chemical compounds found to be present in soil and/or ground water during the previous Phase II and additional investigations include:

- Petroleum hydrocarbons (as gasoline, diesel and motor oil)
- Benzene
- Toluene
- Ethylbenzene
- Xylenes
- Trimethylbenzene
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Trichloroethene (TCE)
- Cis- and trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis- and trans-1,2-DCE)
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)
- Chlorobenzene
- 2-Butanone (MEK)
- Naphthalene
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Exposure limits for chemicals of potential concern are included in Table B-1.

3.1.1 Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Petroleum hydrocarbons are generally liquids with a fuel-like odor, such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, and motor oil. Exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons affects the eyes, skin, respiratory system, and central nervous system. Exposure occurs primarily through inhalation of vapors. Symptoms of exposure include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, dizziness, drowsiness, headaches, and nausea. Petroleum hydrocarbons exhibit relatively low acute inhalation and dermal toxicity. The potential for exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons at this site is considered moderate, particularly for diesel and motor oil range compounds.

3.1.2 Benzene

Benzene is an aromatic hydrocarbon that is produced by the burning of natural products. It is a component of products derived from coal and petroleum and is found in gasoline and other fuels. Benzene is used in the manufacture of plastics, detergents, pesticides, and other chemicals. Research has shown benzene to be a carcinogen (cancer causing). Long-term exposure may affect bone marrow and blood production. Breathing benzene can cause drowsiness, dizziness, and unconsciousness. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.3 Toluene

Toluene is a colorless gas that has a sweet pungent odor. Exposure pathways include inhalation, ingestion, and contact. Symptoms of exposure include irritation to the skin, eyes and nose, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and fatigue. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.4 Ethylbenzene

Ethylbenzene is a colorless organic liquid with a sweet, gasoline-like odor. The exposure pathways include inhalation, ingestion, and contact. Symptoms of exposure include drowsiness, fatigue, headache and mild eye and respiratory irritation. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.5 Xylenes

Xylenes are clear liquids with a sweet odor. Exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons affects the eyes, skin, respiratory system, and central nervous system. Symptoms of exposure include disturbances of cognitive abilities, balance, and coordination. The potential for exposure to xylenes at this site is considered low to moderate.

3.1.6 Trimethylbenzene

Trimethylbenzenes are used as solvent and intermediates in the manufacture of paint thinners, perfumes, dyes and as a motor fuel additive. Inhalation is the major route of exposure, though they also can be absorbed through the skin. Exposure can cause headaches, fatigue, nausea, and eye irritation. Direct contact can cause skin irritation and asthmatic bronchitis. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.7 Other Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds Including Tetrachloroethene, Trichloroethene, Chlorobenzene, and Isomers of Dichloroethene, Dichlorobenzene, and Dichloroethane

Numerous chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are present at the site. Many of these compounds are possible or suspected human carcinogens. These compounds can be present as a colorless gas, dissolved in ground water, or in contaminated soil. These compounds are typically relatively volatile and have a chloroform-like odor. The most likely exposure

routes at the site are inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact with contaminated soil or ground water. Symptoms of exposure include irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.8 2-Butanone

2-Butanone (also known as methyl ethyl ketone or MEK) is a colorless liquid with a sharp, sweet odor. It is used in paints and glues and as a cleaning agent, though it also occurs naturally in some trees. The compound causes mild irritations of the skin, eyes, nose and throat. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.9 Naphthalene

Naphthalene is a white solid that evaporates easily and is found naturally in fuels when they are burned. It is used in mothballs and moth flakes and is also a product of burning wood or tobacco. It has a strong and unpleasant odor. Exposure symptoms at high concentrations include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and skin becoming yellowish. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.1.10 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls are chlorinated compounds that can consist of mixtures of more than 200 individual compounds. Polychlorinated biphenyls occur as either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow, though it can also exist as vapors in the air. The compounds have no known smell or taste. Polychlorinated biphenyls have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers and capacitors. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies PCBs as carcinogens, particularly to the liver. Exposure can be through inhalation or skin contact. Irritation may result in skin lesions, rashes, and burning eyes. The potential for exposure is considered low.

3.2 Physical Hazards

Physical hazards associated with the scope of work include the following:

- Motorized equipment operation
- Noise exposure
- Underground utilities
- Confined spaces

3.2.1 Motorized Equipment Operation

Hazards associated with operation of the concrete coring equipment include pinch points, impact from moving parts, and electrocution from buried utilities. The potential for exposure to motorized equipment hazards is high during concrete demolition and excavation activities.

3.2.2 Noise Exposure

Excessive noise exposure can cause temporary and permanent hearing effects. Temporary effects of excessive noise include ringing in the ears, interference with communication, and hearing threshold changes. The effects of long-term excessive noise include varying degrees of noise-induced hearing loss. The potential of exposure to hazardous noise levels is high during heavy equipment operation.

3.2.3 Underground Utilities

Intrusive activities present the risk of contact with underground utilities, such as energized electric lines, gas lines, or sewer lines. Contact with electricity can shock, burn, or be fatal. Gas or sewer lines can contain hazardous levels of explosive or toxic gases. Water conveyance line constructed of transite contains asbestos. The potential of exposure to utility hazards is considered probable during intrusive activity.

3.2.4 Confined Spaces

Confined spaces are spaces that exhibit all three of the following characteristics:

- Not designed for continuous human occupancy.
- Has limited or restricted entry or exit.
- Is large enough and so configured that a person can bodily enter the space to perform work.

Permit-required confined spaces are confined spaces that have any one of the following characteristics:

- Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment.
- Has an internal configuration such that the entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls, or a floor that tapers downward to a small cross section.
- Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

A hazardous atmosphere is one that may expose workers to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue, injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following:

- Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of ten percent of its lower exposure limit (LEL) or lower flammable limit (LFL).
- Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds the LEL or LFL.
- Atmospheric O₂ concentration less than 19.5 percent or greater than 23.5 percent.

- Atmospheric concentrations of any substance for which there is a PEL or published dose that could result in worker exposure in excess of its PEL or dose.
- Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health conditions.

Excavations that are greater than 2.5 feet deep are considered to have limited or restricted access and are therefore confined spaces. Excavations could have a potentially hazardous atmosphere because they are low points that could accumulate heavier gases such as carbon dioxide, thereby creating an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Personnel Training and Medical Clearance

All work involving structures with asbestos and lead containing paint will be performed in general accordance with local, state, and federal rules and regulations. A certified and trained contractor will be utilized to secure the necessary permits and conduct the required abatement activities. These tasks will be conducted as part of aboveground structure removal, which is outside the scope of work addressed by the Work Plan. However, there is the potential for contact with subsurface water pipes wrapped with asbestos containing material during the subsurface disturbance activities described herein. In such an event, the aforementioned procedures would then be implemented.

Personnel working at the site must comply with the following health and safety requirements:

- Completion of the OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Rescue (HAZWOPER) 40-hour basic training
- Completion of the 8-hour annual HAZWOPER refresher
- Participation in a medical surveillance program
- Certification in First Aid and Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation

All work involving structures with asbestos and lead containing paint will be performed in general accordance with local, state, and federal rules and regulations. A certified and trained contractor will be utilized to secure the necessary permits and conduct the required abatement activities. These tasks will be conducted as part of aboveground structure removal, which is outside the scope of work addressed by the Work Plan. However, there is the potential for contact with subsurface water pipes wrapped with asbestos containing material during the subsurface disturbance activities described herein. In such an event, the aforementioned procedures would then be implemented.

4.2 Health and Safety Briefing

Prior to the start of field activities, a site health and safety briefing shall be conducted by the Site Health and Safety Officer for all onsite workers, including subcontractors. At a minimum, the following topics will be discussed:

- Health and safety personnel names and responsibilities
- Site hazards
- Personnel protective clothing
- Safe work practices
- Personnel and equipment decontamination procedures
- Air monitoring
- Emergency procedures

Daily “tailgate” health and safety meetings will be conducted to address any changes in procedures and to reinforce positive behavior.

4.3 Health and Safety Documentation

Personnel that have attended the site health and safety briefing will sign the form included in Attachment B-1. Daily tailgate health and safety meetings will also be documented by collecting the signature of all personnel that attended the meeting.

4.4 Chemical Hazard Mitigation

4.4.1 Air Monitoring

The presence of VOCs and petroleum hydrocarbons will be evaluated with onsite air monitoring equipment. A photoionization detector (PID) calibrated to isobutylene will be used to monitor the breathing zone of workers. Work will be initiated with Level D protection. A PID reading of 1 part per million (ppm) in the workers breathing zone sustained for 2 minutes will prompt an upgrade to Level C protection or evacuation of the area.

4.4.2 Dust Suppression

The formation of dust creates a condition that increases the potential for inhalation and body contact, which are exposure pathways for many of the chemicals that could potentially be encountered at the site. Therefore, by suppressing dust generation the potential for a chemical exposure is decreased.

If necessary, stockpiled soil and concrete may be wetted with water to suppress dust generation. In addition, stockpiled soil will be covered with plastic to suppress dust generation.

If a large cloud of dust is generated, personnel will leave the work area and return only after the dust has settled. Water will be applied to the drill bit during concrete coring activities to suppress the generation of dust. Cement mixing will be performed with a paper half-face dust respirator.

4.4.3 Ingestion

Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, or any other practice that increases hand to mouth transfer and ingestion of material is prohibited unless proper decontamination procedures have been implemented (Section 4.7). Smoking is not permitted at the site.

4.5 Physical Hazard Mitigation

4.5.1 Motorized Equipment Operation

Prior to drilling inside pits, the atmosphere inside the pit will be monitored for the presence of combustible gas. The following will be implemented to avoid hand injuries:

- Pinch Points. Danger zones are found between a moving object and stationary object or between two continuous moving objects. Avoid placing your hand in these danger zones.
- Hot Spots. Certain types of machinery, such as air compressors, have built-in heaters or generate heat. Hot areas on these machines can cause serious burns. Protective gloves can protect your hands from hot machinery.
- Rotary Machine Surfaces. Rotating devices such as drill bits, saw blades, and milling cutters can be extremely hazardous to hands. Avoid placing your hands in these danger zones.
- Automated Machinery. Be alert when working around automated machinery. Relays, delay timers, remote controllers and robotics can cause machinery to start up suddenly even when it appears to be turned off.
- Jewelry and Loose Clothing. Jewelry and shirtsleeves can easily get caught in moving machinery. Always remove all jewelry before beginning work and make sure shirt sleeves are rolled up above the elbow.
- Other Hand Hazards. Keep your hands out of the space between a doorjamb and a rolling cart. Watch your hands around forklift operations. Wear gloves while moving heavy objects, and be aware that losing control of something heavy can cause smashed hands.
- Hand Tools. Using the wrong tool for a job or using the right tool in the wrong way can result in a serious hand injury. Inspect your tools carefully before using them and throw away any tool that appears unsafe. Also, never apply unnecessary pressure when using tools.
- Put the object you're working on in a vise or on a flat surface. Never hold it in your hand.

- Knives. Keep blades well sharpened. Always cut away from your body. Use a retractable knife blade when possible. Never use a knife as a screwdriver. Make sure you have plenty of space around you when working with a knife. Never work on the same piece of materials with a co-worker who is using a knife. Knives should never be stored in drawers. Store knives separately from other tools, and keep blades turned down. Never leave a knife lying around. When carrying a sheath knife on your belt, make sure the sheath is over your hip with the knife blade facing back.
- Wear the proper gloves when working around chemicals such as cleaning fluids, acids, or solvents. If your hand accidentally comes in contact with a hazardous chemical, rinse the area well with cool water and seek medical attention immediately.
- Machine Safeguards. Many machines have built-in safeguards in order to protect your hands and other parts of your body from hazards. Never remove a safeguard. Never operate machinery that has had any safeguards removed.
- Use a magnet attached to a stick to remove a piece of metal from a machine.
- Use pliers, not your fingers, to hold small metal objects that need to be ground or held near a cutting surface.
- Protective Gloves. Wearing the appropriate gloves is an important part of protecting yourself from hand hazards, but you also should be aware when not to wear gloves.
- Wear gloves when working with hot machinery, knives, and hand tools unless advised not to.
- Never wear gloves when working near machine gears or other devices in which the glove could get caught.

4.5.2 Noise Exposure

Hearing protection is required when any site activity produces noise loud enough to make conversation difficult without raising the voice at a distance of three feet.

4.5.3 Underground Utilities

To decrease the hazards associated with intrusive work encountering subsurface utilities, the Underground Service Alert will be notified a minimum of 48 hours prior to the start of intrusive work. A utility clearance subcontractor will be used to assess the presence of subsurface utilities in the area of building foundations planned for removal and in planned investigation and remedial excavation areas.

4.5.4 Confined Spaces

Entry into a permit-required confined space is prohibited. Excavations that are greater than 2.5 feet deep are considered to have limited or restricted access, and are therefore confined spaces. However, the condition of limited or restricted access may be removed by installing a plywood

ramp, thereby turning a confined space into a work area. Under no circumstances will personnel enter an excavation that is more than approximately five feet deep.

The atmosphere inside the pit will be monitored prior to entry by lowering an oxygen meter and a combustible gas meter into the excavation. Audible alarms on the monitoring equipment may be used as needed. This testing will be used to determine if the excavation atmosphere represents a hazardous condition. Atmosphere within an excavation will not be considered hazardous if (1) an oxygen deficient atmosphere does not exist inside the excavations, and (2) combustible materials are not present at potentially hazardous concentrations. The buddy system shall be utilized when working or sampling in the vicinity of confined spaces.

4.6 Personal Protective Equipment

It is anticipated that all field activities will be conducted in Level D personal protective equipment, which includes safety glasses, steel-toed work boots, hearing protection as needed, and hardhat as needed. A hard hat is required when working with or around motorized drilling equipment.

Gloves are required during soil sampling activities. Nitrile gloves are resistant to degradation by petroleum compounds, alcohols, and caustics and are therefore appropriate for use at the site.

Respirators will be used if air monitoring indicates the presence of VOCs in the breathing space (Section 4.4.1).

4.7 Decontamination

Sampling equipment will be decontaminated between sample locations by washing in a bucket containing tap water and surfactant. The equipment will be double rinsed with tap water prior to use.

Gloves will be replaced between sampling locations. Hands and face will be washed with soap and water at the end of each work shift, or more frequently as needed.

5.0 EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Emergency telephone numbers are provided in Table B-2. Emergency telephone numbers shall be kept readily available in support vehicles used during field activities and made accessible to each worker on site.

Emergencies will be reported to the AME Project Manager immediately. Field personnel shall not converse with the press regarding site activities.

5.1 Hospital Route

The closest hospital providing emergency room services is the:

Mendocino Coast District Hospital
760 River Drive
Fort Bragg, California 95437
(707) 961-1234

Figure B-1 is a map showing the route to the hospital from the site. The route is:

Exit the site via the main gate onto Cypress Street and proceed east approximately 0.3 mile to River Drive. Hospital is on the right at the southeast corner of Cypress Street and River Drive.

5.2 Emergency Medical Procedures

For sever injuries, illnesses, or overexposures:

- Remove the injured or exposed person(s) from immediate danger.
- If possible, complete at least partial decontamination. Wash, rinse, and cut off protective clothing and equipment and redress the victim in clean clothes.
- If decontamination cannot be conducted, wrap the victim in blankets or plastic sheeting to reduce contamination of other personnel.
- Call an ambulance for transport to a local hospital immediately and notify emergency personnel of on-site contaminants.
- Evacuate other on-site personnel to a safe place until the AME Health and Safety Officer determines that it is safe to resume work.
- Report the accident to the AME Project Manager immediately.

For minor injuries or illnesses:

- Complete a full decontamination.
- Administer first aid. Minor injuries may be treated on site, but all injuries will be examined by trained medical personnel.

5.2.1 First Aid – Chemical Injury

If the injury to the worker is chemical in nature (e.g., overexposure), the following first aid procedures are to be instituted as soon as possible:

- Eye Exposure: If contaminated solid or liquid gets into the eyes, wash eyes immediately with sterile saline solution or with fresh water. A portable eyewash station is located on the AME field vehicle. If a saline solution is unavailable, lift the lower and upper lids

occasionally. Continue to wash eyes for 15 minutes. Cover eyes with a dry pad and obtain medical attention immediately. Contact lenses are not permitted in the exclusion zone. Portable eye wash bottles will be available in the construction area.

- Skin exposure: If contaminated solid or liquid gets on the skin, promptly wash contaminated skin for 15 minutes using water and soap or mild detergent. If solids or liquid penetrate through the clothing, remove the clothing immediately and wash the skin using water and soap or mild detergent. Obtain medical attention immediately if symptoms warrant.
- Chemical Inhalation: If a person exhibits symptoms of chemical inhalation, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform rescue breathing. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Obtain medical attention as soon as possible.
- Chemical Ingestion: If contaminated solid or liquid has been swallowed and is a corrosive material or a hydrocarbon, **do not** induce vomiting. Otherwise, if the person is conscious, feed the person an approved vomiting inducing substance such as Ipecac. Obtain medical attention immediately.

5.2.2 First Aid – Physical Injury

The following are first aid procedures for physical injuries:

- Burns (minor): Do not apply Vaseline or grease of any kind. Apply cold water until pain subsides. Cover with a wet sterile gauze dressing. Do not break blisters or remove tissue. Seek medical attention.
- Burns (severe): Do not remove adhered particles of clothing. Do not apply ice or immerse in cold water. Do not apply ointment, grease, or Vaseline. Cover burns with thick sterile dressings. Keep burned feet or legs elevated. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Cuts: Apply pressure with sterile gauze dressing and elevate the area until bleeding stops. Apply a bandage and seek medical attention.
- Puncture Wounds: If puncture wound is deeper than the skin surface, seek medical attention. Serious infection can arise unless proper treatment is received.
- Fracture: Deformity of an injured part usually means a fracture. If a fracture is suspected, splint the part as it lies. Do not attempt to move the injured part. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Sprains: Elevate injured part and apply ice bag or cold packs. Do not soak in hot water. If pain and swelling persists, seek medical attention.
- Unconsciousness: Never attempt to give anything by mouth. Keep victim flat and maintain an open airway. If victim is not breathing, provide rescue breathing and call for medical assistance immediately.

- Fainting: Keep the victim lying down with feet elevated. Loosen tight clothing. If the victim vomits, roll them onto their side or turn their head to the side. If necessary, wipe out their mouth. Maintain an open airway. Bathe the face gently with cool water. Unless recovery is prompt, seek medical attention.
- Objects in Eyes: Keep the victim from rubbing the eye. Flush the eye with water. If flushing fails to remove the object, apply a dry, protective dressing and seek medical attention.

5.3 Fire/Explosion

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department will be summoned immediately. The AME Site Health and Safety Officer will advise the fire commander of the location, nature, and identification of the hazardous materials on site.

If it is safe to do so (i.e., the fire is small and immediately extinguishable), trained site personnel may:

- Use on-site fire fighting equipment to control or extinguish the fire.
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials that may contribute to the fire.

Otherwise, evacuate the area immediately.

In the event of an explosion, all personnel shall be evacuated and the fire department notified. No one shall re-enter the area until it has been cleared by explosives safety personnel.

In the event of a site evacuation, all personnel present at the site will meet at the former G-P office onsite. All onsite personnel must be accounted for by the AME Site Health and Safety Officer prior to leaving the site.

The AME Project Manager will be notified of work stoppages due to a natural disaster or other mandated site evacuation.

5.4 Emergency Equipment

Emergency equipment will be stored in support vehicles and/or at appropriate locations selected during site mobilization. Emergency response equipment shall be moved from one site to another based on changing locations of field activities in order to ensure that emergency equipment is available in the work area. The following emergency equipment will be available on site:

- At least one fire extinguisher (20 pound A/B/C type) for the site, and one 10-pound A/B/C type in each vehicle.

- First aid kit: at least one industrial first aid kit will be provided and maintained fully stocked in the support zone.
- Potable water.
- Emergency eye wash station.
- Cellular phone.

TABLE B-1**Exposure Limits for Chemicals of Potential Concern**

Chemical Name	TWA	IDLH
Petroleum hydrocarbons	300 ppm	Not Determined (ND)
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	100 ppm	150 ppm
Trichloroethene (TCE)	100 ppm	1,000 ppm
cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethene (cis- and trans-1,2-DCE)	200 ppm	1,000 ppm
O, m, p-xylenes (Xyl)	100 ppm	900 ppm
Ethylbenzene (EB)	100 ppm	800 ppm
1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-dichlorobenzene	50 ppm	150 ppm
Chlorobenzene	75 ppm	1,000 ppm
Toluene	200 ppm	500 ppm
Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm	ND
2-butanone (MEK)	200 ppm	ND
Benzene	1 ppm	500 ppm
Naphthalene	10 ppm	250 ppm
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	350 ppm	700 ppm
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1.0 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
TWA = Time Weighted Average IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health ppm = parts per million		

TABLE B-2**Emergency Contact Information**

LOCAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS (INCLUDE AREA CODES):		
Ambulance	911 or (707) 961 - 1234	
Hospital Emergency Room	911 or (707) 961 - 1234	
Poison Control Center	911 or (800) 222 - 1222	
Fire Department	911 or (707) 961 - 2831	
Police Department	911 or (707) 961 - 2800	
NOTE: If you list 911, check to be sure it is activated in the site area and determine whether it is enhanced.		
EMERGENCY CONTACTS	Phone Number (include area codes)	
	Work Phone	Home Phone
Project Manager: James Twiford	(916) 939 - 9107	(916) 863 - 0966
Principal-in-Charge: Michael Acton	(916) 939 - 9102	(530) 676 - 5343
Site Health and Safety Officer: Dennis Jones	(916) 939 - 9155	(530) 742 - 4260
Site Contact: Doug Heitmeyer	(707) 961 - 3353	() -
Regulatory Consultant: Craig Hunt	(707) 530 - 3767	() -
	() -	() -
	() -	() -

FIGURE B-1

Mendocino Coast District Hospital, Fort Bragg (Map for HASP)

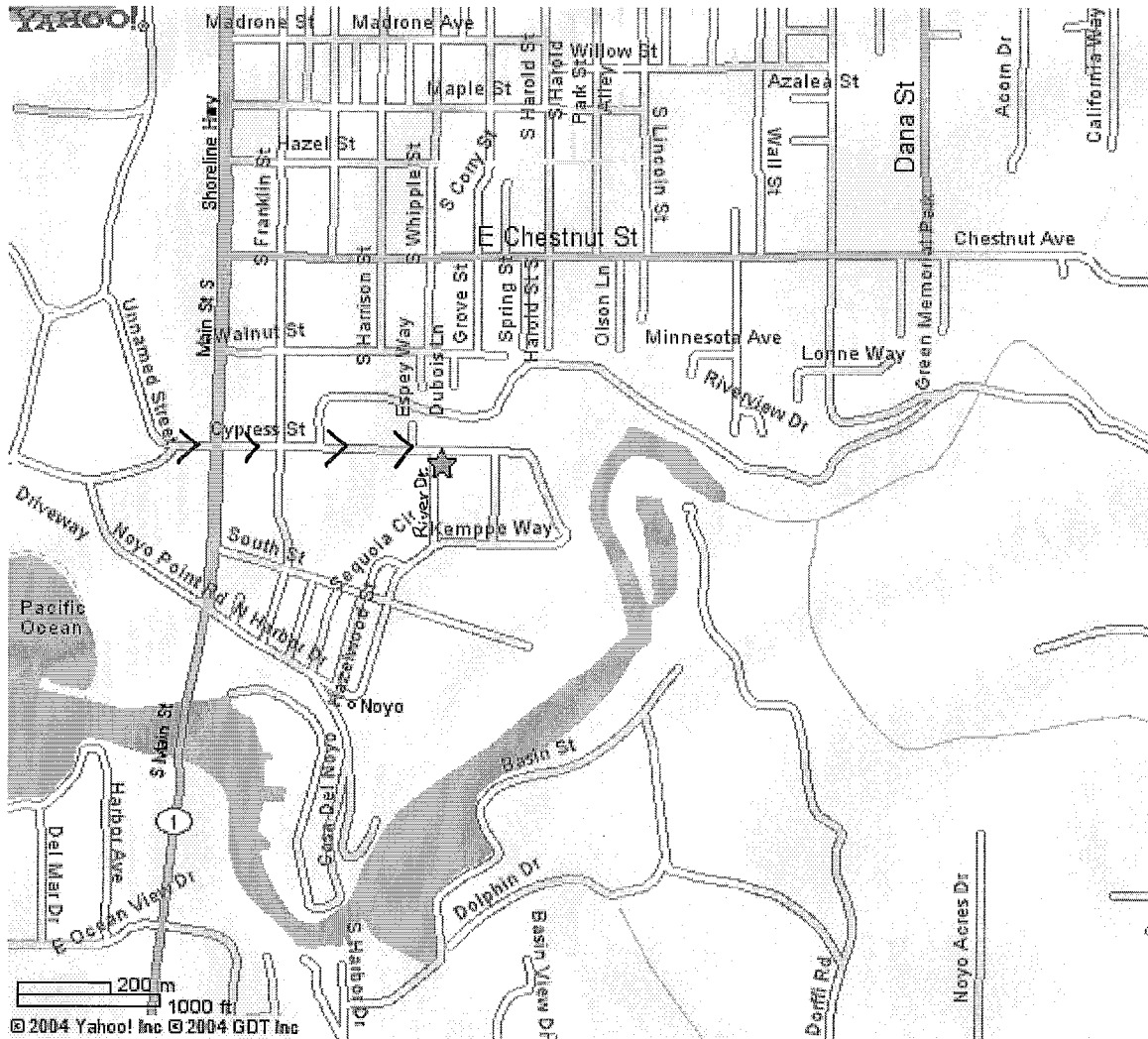
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★ Mendocino Coast District Hosp, 700 River Dr Fort Bragg CA 95437 (707) 961-1234



When using any driving directions or map, it's a good idea to do a reality check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.

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ATTACHMENT B-1

HEALTH AND SAFETY DOCUMENTATION FORMS

SIGNATURES OR REVIEWERS/FIELD CREW: Signature indicates that this person has reviewed and understands all segments of the Site Health and Safety Plan.

[illegible]

ACTON • MICKELSON • ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

DAILY REVIEW AND ATTENDANCE RECORD

Location:	Date/Time:
Temperature:	Wind Speed/Direction:
General Weather Conditions:	

Date/Time:

Wind Speed/Direction:

SIGNATURES OR REVIEWERS/FIELD CREW

Signature indicates that this person has reviewed and understands all segments of the HASP, agrees to abide by the HASP safety rules and guidelines, and has received and completed the appropriate training as required by the HASP.

[illegible]

Meeting Conducted By: Name _____ <div style="text-align: right;">Print Name</div> Signature _____	Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO): Name _____ <div style="text-align: right;">Print Name</div> Signature _____
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Signature_____

Tracking: ☐ SHSO ☐ Site Tailgate Safety Meeting File ☐ Project File